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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Poland

SUBJECT 'Zaoczny' Curriculum and Professors at the Law Faculty  
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1. "Under the Communist regime in Poland two kinds of university law studies now exist side by side /information dated [REDACTED]:

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- (a) The systematic curriculum along the normal rules and pattern. The Polish term for this kind of curriculum is now: 'Stacjonarny'.
- (b) The curriculum 'in absentia'. The Polish term is 'Zaoczny'.

2. "The second method of studies - Zaoczny - was introduced to give people with practical knowledge the opportunity to acquire theoretical knowledge. Because the Communist regime has been doing a lot of purging within the lawyers' ranks - not only among judges but also among those employed in various legal administrative departments - many CP members with so-called 'practice' have been attending this kind of study 'in absentia'. However, the number of students enrolled for this kind of study recently decreased. The CP prefers to recruit its legal administrative personnel from the younger generation rather than re-educate the older generation. [REDACTED] that, at the utmost, 10% only of the law students are now following this Zaoczny method.

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3. "The Zaoczny curriculum is adapted to practical knowledge. Students are not obliged to go through all items on the regular curriculum. The education system is organized so that the students receive every second month a list of subjects with a methodical guide. The students must send in every week short written dissertations on the topics studied. They must report for consultations with professors on the various subjects. They also must pass special colloquy examinations every spring before being admitted to the final examinations every year in June or September.

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4. "Each professor for the Zaoczny studies has a number of assistants, not only to help in student consultations, but also to correct their written dissertations. Another obligation of the professors is to organize lectures every Sunday so that the students may attend.
5. "As the students in all these Zaoczny courses are recruited exclusively from employed people, they are entitled to 14 hours weekly paid free time from their place of work. The curriculum for them is free, and no fees are imposed for examinations, seminary enrollment or the like.
6. "At the Warsaw Law Faculty the following is the curriculum for a student taking Zaoczny studies:

I. Year of Study:

- (a) History of the Polish State and Polish Law -- the lecturer, Professor Dr. Jakob Sawicki, is about 60. Very good in his field. He is not a member of the CP. He is known among the students as a Catholic who lives his religious life in practice.
- (b) Theory of States and Laws -- The lecturer, Professor Dr. [fnu] Maneli, is about 40. Very good in his field. Not a CP member. For this subject two study textbooks are used: one by Professor Maneli; the second by Dr. [fnu] Rozmaryn.
- (c) The General History of State and Law -- The lecturer, Professor Dr. Karol Korany, is excellent in his field. He is about 50. Without CP affiliations. He is a regular member of the Polish Academy of Science. His own book -- in four volumes -- is the basic textbook for this subject. Before World War II Dr. Korany was a university professor in Lwow. Until 1949-50 he was Dean of the University in Torun. He is very popular among the students.
- (d) French Language -- The lecturer is Professor Dr. [fnu] Bartok, a Pole, who re-emigrated after World War II from France. He is about 35. He had studied in Paris. 25X1A  
[redacted] Of the Western languages, the student may also elect English or German, in addition to the French.
- (e) Russian Language -- The lecturer, Professor Dr. [fnu] Sokolowski. He is a Soviet, about 55. His wife is employed in the Soviet General Consulate in Warsaw.

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II. YEAR OF STUDY:

French and Russian are both obligatory subjects in the second year of study. The following subjects are also given.

- (a) Civil Law and Civil Suits -- The lecturer is Professor Dr. Witold Czachorski. He is about 48. An expert on this type of law. He uses a textbook of which he is the author. He holds the grade of so-called 'candidate' to the Polish Academy for Science. Popular among students for his 'English' manners. His wife is a well-known actress.

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- (b) State and Constitutional Law -- The lecturer, Professor Dr. Romuald Klimowiecki, is about 60. A 'new' specialist in this branch of education. One of the textbooks for this course is written by him; the other by Dr. Rozmaryn. Klimowiecki was before World War II Chief of the District Office (Starosta) in southeastern Poland where he also owned an extensive estate. During the war he was taken by the Soviets to the USSR. He was liberated under the condition of joining the Polish Army organized by the Soviets since 1943. Upon return to Poland -- already in the rank of a colonel -- he became President of the Supreme Military Tribunal in Poland and also Judge in the Supreme Civil Court. For some reason his star position appears to have lowered somewhat. But as a CP member, he has retained his professorship at the University. In this capacity he was also a member of the Preparatory Commission for the so-called 'New Polish Constitution'. Apart from his University post he also acts now as legal adviser to the Ministry for Handicraft and Trade. He is also a 'corresponding' member of the Polish Academy of Science. Klimowiecki is very unpopular among student circles, not only for his past but also because he is pretentious in his demands on the students in formal matters.
- (c) Penal Law and Penal Suits -- The lecturer is Professor Dr. Igor Andrejew, son of a White Russian. He is about 45. He is not a CP member. Andrejew was Dean of the Law Faculty from 1951 to 1953.
- (d) Constitution and Law of the USSR -- The lecturer is Professor Dr. Wacław Morawski. He is a Pole, aged about 40. He is a leading CP member in Warsaw. He is one of the chiefs in the Office of the State Council. Morawski studied in the USSR, from where he returned in 1950 to Poland.
- (e) Political Economy -- The lecturer is Professor Dr. Edward Lipinski, who is about 70. He is one of the very few from the ranks of the pre-World War II scientists to hold a professorship at the University. Lipinski is a member of the Polish Academy of Science. He is also an assistant professor at the universities of Lublin and Krakow and in Warsaw at the University for Economic Planning and Statistics. He is also assistant professor on the studies--with university level--for International Policy (Szkola Glowna Sluzby Zagranicznej). The obligatory textbook for Political Economy is the so-called 'Economic Library' by 13 Soviet authors.
- (f) Dialectical Philosophy of Marxism -- The lecturer is Professor Dr. Adam Schaff, the leading theorist of the Polish CP. Schaff is Chief of the Science Section of the PZPR Central Committee. He lectures at a number of Polish universities. He is also an assistant professor of the universities in Prague and Kiev. He is the author of the textbook used for this subject.
- (g) Roman Law -- The lecturer is Professor Dr. Karol Stadniczenko. He is about 50. He is only an assistant professor. The subject is rather neglected within law studies under the Communist regime. Nothing much is asked of the students on the subject.

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III. YEAR OF STUDY:

Besides the obligatory French and Russian language courses, Civil Law, and Political Economy, the students of the third year of study must take the following subjects:

- (a) Historical Philosophy of Marxism -- the lecturer is Professor Dr. Stanislaw Orlowski, who is about 40. He is a CP adherent. Besides his professorship at the university, he also lectures at the so-called IKKN (Institut Kształcenia Kadr Naukowych -- Institute for the Education of Science Cadres). This institute is under the rectorate of the former Foreign Minister, Modzelewski. The IKKN is presently the only institution in Warsaw empowered to qualify persons as scientists from a political point of view. Without the approval of the IKKN organization nobody can, for example, be admitted to the Polish Academy of Science. Such approval is also needed, to some extent, for university lecturing. (All scientists have been organized -- since the Sovietization of the historical Polish Academy, the Polska Akademia Umiejetnosci -- in the Polish Academy of Science, which is drafted along the pattern of the Moscow Academy of Science. The different membership categories are: extraordinary members -- a kind of honorary membership; regular members; corresponding members and member-candidates. At the time of Sovietization nearly all ordinary members of the traditional PAU retained their old status in the new institute. To be accepted as new members, applicants must obtain IKKN approval. Orlowski himself is a candidate to the Polish Academy of Science.
- (b) International Law -- the lecturer is Professor Dr. Marian Muszkat, a CP member, aged about 45. The textbook on this subject is by Dr. Muszkat and Julian Makowski, the editor of the International Review, a magazine published by the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The magazine is similar to the one published before World War II, but now follows Communist lines. Muszkat is a practicing lawyer. He also is an extraordinary lecturer at the School of International Politics. During World War II he served in the Polish Army organized in the USSR after 1943 and held the rank of a Colonel of the Judge Advocate Corps. Now he is also the Secretary of the so-called International Democratic Lawyers' Association.
- (c) Administration Law -- the lecturer is Professor Dr. Jerzy Staroswiat. He is about 40. He is an expert on administration law and is also a corresponding member of the Polish Academy of Science.

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- (d) Political Economy of Socialism -- the lecturer is Professor J. Z. Wyrozebski. He is a CP member. He is known as one of the leading political columnists in the Communist press and also as a political radio commentator.
- (e) Court Medicine -- Various lecturers, mainly persons working in the field. One lecturer is Professor [fnu] Grzywo-Dabrowski, now over 70 years of age. He was the university lecturer on this subject before World War II; his services are merely kept for his fine reputation.

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7. "Following is a list of assistants to the law professors, as far as they are known [redacted]:

- (a) Roman Law -- Maria Klein, aged 30 and Adam Lerzycki, aged 25.
- (b) Penal Law -- Elzbieta Janiszewska, aged 32.
- (c) Constitutional Law of the USSR -- [fnu] Owczarek, aged 35, CP member.
- (d) Political Economy -- [fnu] Sumianowicz, aged 27, and [fnu] Michnio, also 27.
- (e) Civil Law -- [fnu] Malewski, aged 25, who has his own law practice. Also [fnu] Chmielewski, aged 26, CP member who is also judge in the County High Court.
- (f) State and Constitutional Law -- [fnu] Milewicz, aged 25.
- (g) International Law -- Henryk d'Fiumel, aged 27.
- (h) Administration Law -- [fnu] Sumak and [fnu] Broniewski, both aged 24.
- (i) Court Medicine -- [fnu] Karta, aged 30.

The age of the majority of assistants is proof that the Communist administration is recruiting its teachers from the very young generation.

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8. "For his Zaoczny studies the student now gets nearly all necessary textbooks written in Polish language, but re-edited in Communist ideology. Only one field of study offers many difficulties in this respect: Polish law has up to now [redacted] not yet been codified. The Penal Codex from 1932 was supplemented after World War II by the so-called Small Penal Code. The Penal Proceedings were codified in 1946. A new Military Law codex was issued after World War II. The hardest course is the study of civil law, as the pre-war Codex has been revised in certain sections and now exists merely in the form of a compilation of a number of laws with many excerpts, supplements, etc."

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